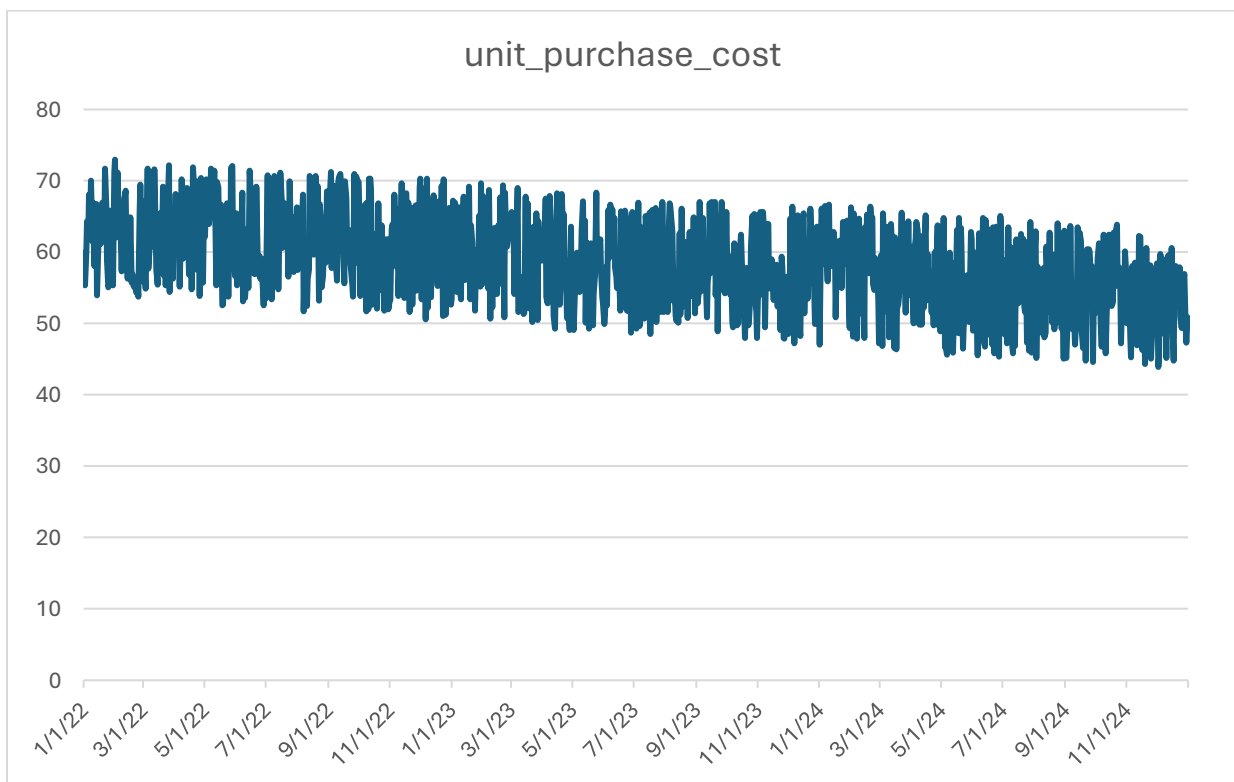
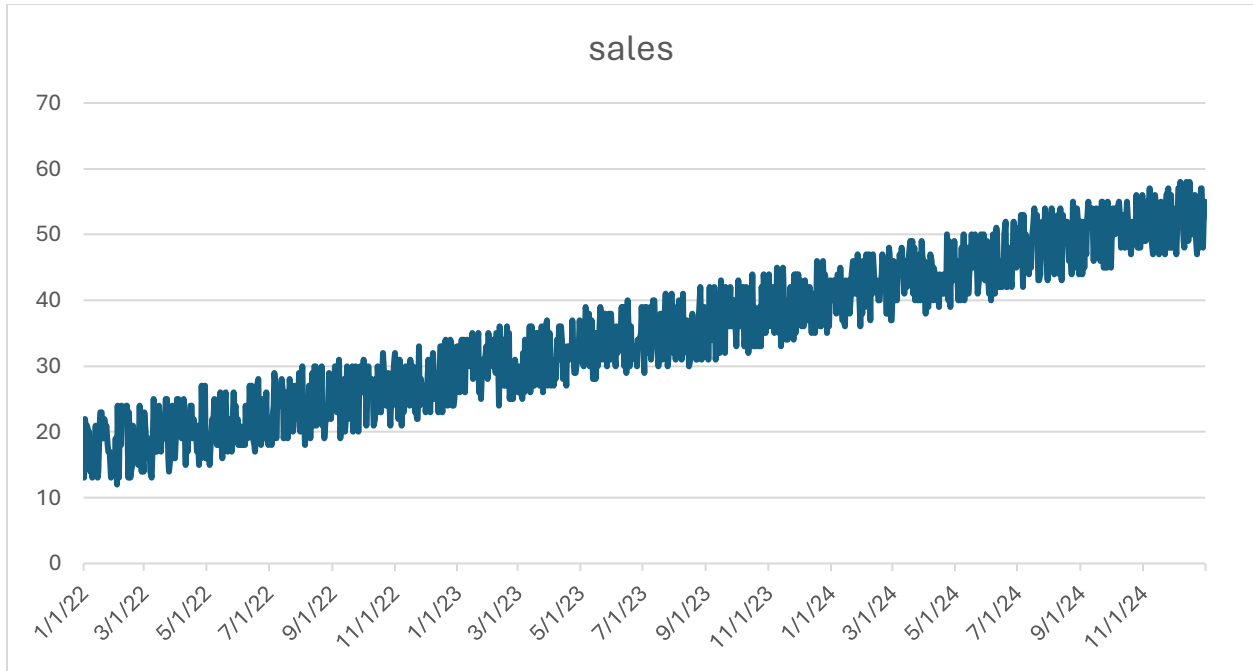


Module 11 – EOQ

Exploratory Data Analysis



Forecasted demand with Naive forecasting method:

Forecasted 2025	17280
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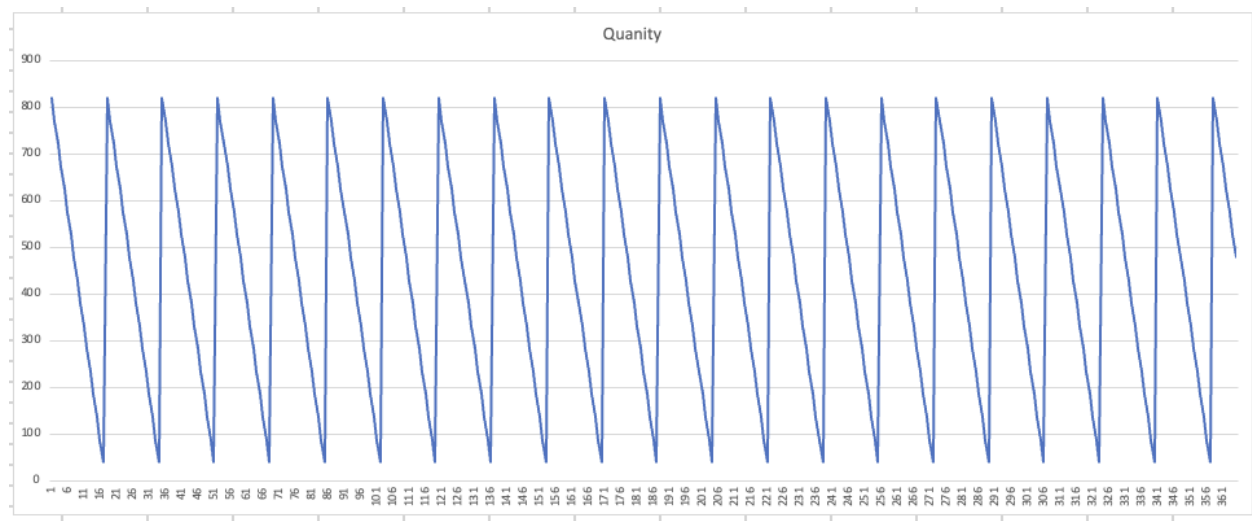
Model Formulation

MIN: $DC + (D/Q)S + (Q/2)Ci$

Subject to $Q \geq 1$

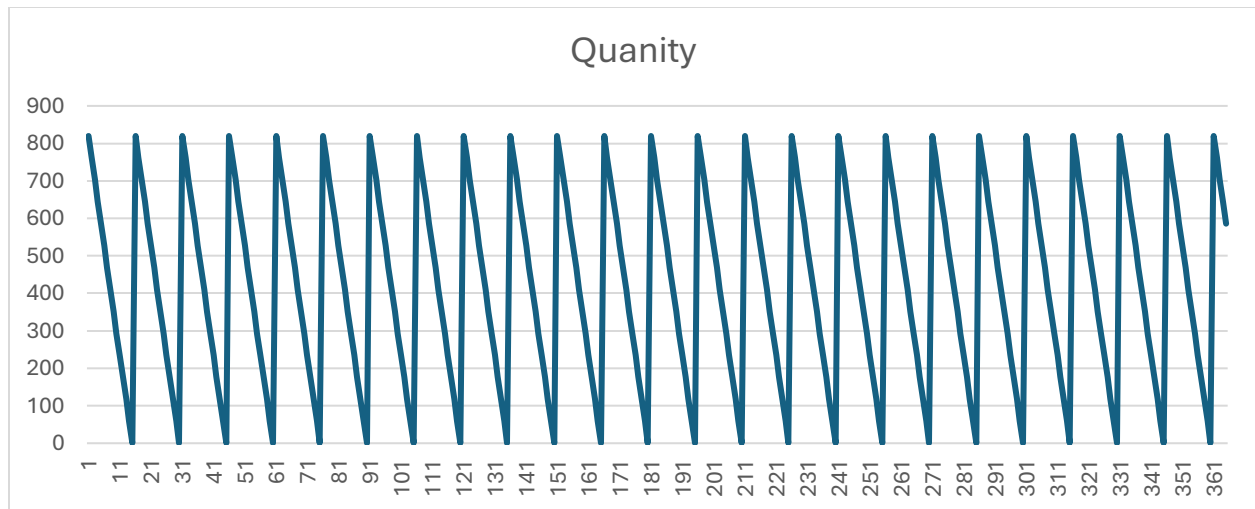
Model Optimized for Minimizing Costs with Optimal Order Quantity

holding_cost_rate	shortage_cost	
0.15	21	
Forecasted 2025	17280	
Variable	Year	2025
<i>D</i>	Annual Demand	17820
<i>C</i>	Cost per Unit	58.43017336
<i>S</i>	Cost per Order	165.2399179
<i>i</i>	Holding Cost	2673
<i>Q</i>	Order Quantity	819.7135881
	Purchasing Cost	\$1,041,226
	Cost of Ordering	\$3,592
	Inventory Cost	\$3,592
	Total Cost	\$1,048,410



Model with Stipulation

holding_cost_rate	shortage_cost	
0.15	21	
Actual planned backorders	0	
Forecasted 2025	17280	
Variable	Year	2025
<i>D</i>	Annual Demand	17820
<i>C</i>	Cost per Unit	58.43017336
<i>S</i>	Cost per Order	165.2399179
<i>i</i>	Holding Cost	2673
<i>Q</i>	Order Quantity	819.7135881
	Cost of planned backorders	\$0
	Cost of Ordering	\$3,592
	Inventory Cost	\$3,592
	Total Cost	\$0
Total relevent cost	64016605.63	



Including planned backorders, for out-of-stock purchases are important because it allows there to be cost efficiency and having a higher inventory to make sure no orders do go unfulfilled. Also, it helps account for fluctuations in demand, and at times with high demand that can be unexpected.